(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2474)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1794.

POPERINGHEN, *March* 30.

A STRONG detachment of republicans proceeding from the camp of Caſſel, which is no more than two leagues diſtant from our place, came the day before yeſterday to attack us. Our garriſon conſiſted of no more than 150 Auſtrian foot and ſome huſſars, but theſe troops were ſo well ſupported by our brave Flemiſh volunteers, viz. the armed inhabitants of this town and the neighbouring villages, that the Carmagnoles were obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs.

TOURNAY, *March* 30.

"The combined army ſeems now on the point of ſtriking ſome important blow. The head quarters of the prince of Cobourg have been tranſferred to Angle Fontaine. General Clairfayt has left us; and all the troops under his orders, as well as a conſiderable corps of Britiſh and Hanoverian troops, are advancing in the environs of Valenciennes. For theſe laſt five days a very conſiderable train of Engliſh and Hanoverian artillery has paſſed through our town, and taken the road of St. Amand.

"We learn, that the prince of Hohenlohe, and general count Kollowrath are, in a few days, to leave the imperial army in the Netherlands, and join that on the Rhine."

LEYDEN, *March* 17.

A Pruſſian journal contains the following paragraph:

"Notwithſtanding the great preparations making every where for the opening of the next campaign, private intelligence has been received, which holds forth ſome hopes of a reconciliation, or at leaſt, of a truce."

RATISBON, *March* 20.

Notwithſtanding any difficulties which may be encountered, it is determined on, that the Germanic bodies ſhall provide ſolely for their own defence. It has been already agitated in the diet to ſuperſede the permiſſion granted to ſeveral members of the empire to furniſh their contingent in money. They are, on the other hand, it is ſaid, to ſupply them in effective troops. The wiſh of the court of Berlin, that the contrary meaſure ſhould be purſued, has not had all the effect on the princes of the empire that was expected.

FRANCFORT, *March* 23.

The imperial court, and the principal circles of the empire, whoſe conduct hitherto has been influenced by a ſuppoſition, that the king of Pruſſia dared not withdraw from the combination, have been ſo alarmed by the determined tone of that monarch's declaration, that they have haſtily expreſſed their willingneſs to accede to all the demands which have been made for furniſhing ſupplies of proviſions and forage to the Pruſſian army.

But, it is feared, that their compliance will now be ineffectual.

March 24. The Pruſſian ambaſſador, the count de Goltz, before his departure from Ratiſbon to Munich, declared that the king his maſter hoped, in conſequence of certain negotiations, which he had entered into with ſeveral powers, to be enabled to moderate his demands to the circles of the empire for the ſubſiſtence of his army on the Rhine. It is, of conſequence, ſuppoſed that the king of Pruſſia will not confine himſelf merely to furniſh his ſimple contingent and the auxiliary troops to which he is bound by treaty, but that another part of his army will be taken into pay by ſome of the allies.

UPPER RHINE, *March* 24.

The Pruſſian regiments, de Kleiſt and de Knoblesdorff, accompanied by 500 Chaſſeurs, have already paſſed through Schwalbach, on their way to Cologne. We are ſtill ignorant when the head quarters will be removed. The Pruſſian corps under the command of general de Koehler, has orders to march on the 30th. We are ſtill, however, aſſured that the departure of all the Pruſſian army towards the Lower Rhine depends on the iſſue of certain negotiations, and letters are even produced from Vienna, which ſtate that the army is to receive counter orders.

March 25. It now appears certain, that the part of the Pruſſian army, which begins to quit the Upper Rhine, will only march through the territory of Cologne, on its way to the Low Countries. This body of troops, to the number of between twenty-five and twenty-ſix thouſand men, enters into the pay of England, and will be commanded by general de Mollendorff. The remainder of the Pruſſian troops on the Upper Rhine, will be under the command of general de Kalkreuth; they will form at the ſame time, both the contingent of Pruſſia, and the ſubſidy ſtipulated by the treaties with Auſtria. Theſe troops will act in concert with the body of the Auſtrian army on the Upper Rhine, which will amount to about 30,000 men; and with the army of the empire, which will amount to about 80,000. This triple reunion of force will cover all Germany in the direction of the Rhine, and will act offenſively, and defenſively, as circumſtances may require.

Letters from Treves contain intelligence, that on the 23d, the Auſtrian troops in that city ſet out on their march, in conſequence of intelligence that the French were advancing in force, and had taken Poſt a Perl, where they began to erect batteries, and to raiſe entrenchments.

HAGUE, *April* 2.

For ſome days the French have made ſeveral movements on the ſide of St. Quentin and Cappary. Every thing announces that they are ready to open the campaign. The Dutch army, commanded by the hereditary prince of Orange, has advanced to Philipville; and already the place is ſo cloſely ſurrounded, that the garriſon have only one paſs open, which is but of ſmall uſe to them, as it leads to a village three quarters of a league diſtant from the city—a poſt at preſent occupied by a Dutch detachment, and defended by two cannon. The inhabitants and garriſon of Philipville are reduced to the neceſſity of uſing rain water collected in a large ciſtern. On the 26th of March, at break of day, the French endeavoured to convey into the place a conſiderable convoy of proviſions, with an eſcort of 200 men; but the Dutch troops attacked them with ſo much vigour, that the convoy and eſcort fell into their hands. Thirteen of the enemy were killed during the attack. The loſs of the Dutch was only one ſoldier killed, and three wounded.

LONDON, *April* 5.

Letters from Madrid inform us, that the hatred of the Spaniards againſt the French nation, was without example. At Valencia three French emigrant prieſts, who advertiſed as teachers of the French language, had been aſſailed by the mob, and with great difficulty ſaved their lives by flight. The archbiſhop of Valencia had written to Madrid for two emigrated French nuns, whom he wanted to introduce into a female convent under his dioceſe, inſtituted for the inſtruction of young ladies; but the Spaniſh nuns would not admit them, and upon interfering in their favour, the archbiſhop made himſelf ſo many enemies among the inhabitants of the town, that he was forced to reſign his place.

April 10. Accounts from Madrid, of the 17th of February, ſtate, that on the fifth of that month an important engagement had taken place between the allied troops and the French, in the vicinity of Andaire, in Biſcay. The Spaniſh general, Caro, having attacked the French, in order to diſlodge them from an important battery they had erected not far from Fontarabia, the latter reſiſted with ſuch vigour, that the Spaniards were forced to retreat, with the loſs of ſeven hundred killed, wounded and priſoners.

MORNING POST.

By the important declaration of the king of Pruſſia in this day's Morning Poſt, the ſeceſſion of the monarch from the continental alliance, is no longer doubtful. We claim the praiſe of being the firſt to announce this important intelligence to the public, and leave to the *Times*, and the ſubordinate miniſterial papers, the triumph they have obtained, in repeatedly contradicting our aſſertions on this ſubject. The ſame ſource of intelligence, that has given us this priority, enables us now to preſent to the country the declaration of the Pruſſian monarch, and we leave to the miniſterial writers, the mortifying taſk of apologizing to an ill uſed public for the deluſion which they have practiſed, and continue to practiſe, on their credulity.

Declaration of the King of Pruſſia, to the German Empire, on his ſeceſſion from the preſent Continental Confederacy.

The period being arrived in which his Pruſſian majeſty is forced to diſcontinue taking that active part in the preſent war, which hitherto has been the effect of his generoſity and pure patriotiſm; on account, and in conſideration of what is owing by his majeſty, to the preſervation of his own eſtates, and to the welfare of his ſubjects, his majeſty thinks it particularly his duty to lay before their highneſſes the co-ſtates of the German empire, the real cauſes and true motives by which he was induced to take ſuch a reſolution.

At the time when the French nation, in the unfortunate deluſion of imaginary liberty, had not only diſſolved every tie of civic order amongſt themſelves, but alſo meditated the ſubverſion of the repoſe and welfare of other nations, by the introduction of their anarchic horrors, and in fact, had already fallen in an hoſtile manner on ſuch territories of his imperial majeſty, and of the German empire, as were neareſt to them; his majeſty thought proper to unite his juſt arms with thoſe of his imperial majeſty, and afterwards with thoſe of the whole Germen empire, and thoſe of his other allies, in order to ſet bounds to the deſtructive enterprizes of a delirious nation, and to reſtore peace and happineſs to thoſe as guiltleſs as highly endangered ſtates. This object was ever the guide of the arms of his majeſty down to this preſent moment, and more impreſſive on his mind, in proportion as the madneſs of the French augmented, and the danger of all Germany became more imminent. The efforts of his majeſty to ſet a boundary againſt this mighty torrent of ill fortune on the German territories, were, it is true, at firſt but proportioned to the danger, but ſoon exceeded the utmoſt of his ability.—The war, was not a war with a civilized nation, and well diſciplined armies, but a war with a delirious and never diminiſhing ſwarm of men, with a highly populous nation, provided with every reſource for war to back them—a ſet of men who did not fight merely for victory, but who fought, by fire, ſword, and the poiſon of their peraicious doctrines, to ſubvert the whole ſocial edifice of Germany.

To oppoſe this almoſt unconquerable enemy, the king on his part, brought into the field 70,000 men, and thoſe his choiceſt troops; with theſe has his majeſty combated, even until this third campaign, under every imaginable obſtacle, far from the Pruſſian dominions, amidſt already exhauſted lands, exceſs of dearneſs of the neceſſaries of life, and almoſt inſupportable expence.

Beſides theſe unparallelled efforts, his majeſty has made to the common cauſe every poſſible ſacrifice which the national ſtrength of Pruſſia would permit; nor has he heſitated to expoſe even his ſacred perſon, and the princes of his family, to every danger by which the repoſe and ſafety of Germany could be conquered from the enemy. For this object alone has ſo much Pruſſian blood been ſpilt—for this, ſuch immenſe treaſures drained from his dominions. Such a war muſt neceſſarily have more exhauſted his reſources than thoſe of ſuch powers whoſe dominions lay more contiguous to the ſcene of hoſtility; and thus his majeſty fell into an abſolute impoſſibility of taking any longer that active part from his own means, without utterly ruining his own dominions, and entirely exhauſting the property of his ſubjects.

His majeſty, however, ſtill remained deeply impreſſed with a patriotic hope of being able ſtill to lend help and protection, and that with increaſed force, to the German empire; and to be enabled to do this, he entered into a negotiation with the confederate powers, propoſing certain arrangements to them, the principal points of which were, *beſides the payment of a ſubſidy to him*, a ſtipulation that the ſubſiſtence of the greateſt part of the Pruſſian army ſhould be provided for by the empire in general; and that, until a final plan ſhould be concluded to this effect, that *the Six Anterior Circles of the empire, who lay moſt expoſed to danger, and who reaped immediate benefit from the defence*, ſhould be charged proviſionally with the furniſhing of the ſame; and it was alſo declared to the diet of the empire, and the circles above mentioned, that in caſe theſe frank and free propoſals were not acceded to by the emperor, his majeſty would be compelled to withdraw the greateſt part of his troops, and to leave the empire to its fate.

Several ſtates have made declarations ſuitable to the preſſing circumſtances in which they, and the whole empire, were placed; in particular his electoral highneſs of Mentz, full of exalted and patriotic ſentiments towards the empire, complied with every requiſition relative to the ſubſiſtence of the Pruſſian troops which depended upon him, and ſummoned an immediate congreſs of the Six Circles. His majeſty entertained a juſt expectation, that ſimilar good conſequences would every where have flowed from his patriotic intentions, and his hard earned merits in his former defence of the whole empire. Every retroſpect ſeemed to confirm theſe hopes; on one hde, the paſt afforded the admoniſhing picture of the dreadful torrent of an allſubverting enemy; on the other, the noble and heroic ſtand of the Pruſſian army, and the immenſe ſacrifices of the blood of his warriors, and the treaſures of his dominions, made by the magnanimity of his Pruſſian majeſty. Even then that army was ſtanding on the banks of the Rhine, the bulwark of the whole empire, and to which the enemy did not dare to penetrate; but the ſubſiſtence of that army, undertaken by the whole empire, was the ſole condition under which it no longer could be effective, and which the phyſical impoſſibility of Pruſſia alone bearing the burthen, did abſolutely oblige Pruſſia to inſiſt upon. Was it acceded to, ſo as the future afforded the conſolatory proſpect of his majeſty acting with that known alacrity—that well proved fidelity, in the defence of the empire, and the protection of its conſtitution, to the utmoſt of his power? But every impartial obſerver might have eaſily anticipated the conſequences of the refuſal of the required ſubſiſtence, and the return of the Pruſſian troops into his majeſty's own ſtates. Then might the over powerful and delirious enemy ravage, uncontroled, throughout the empire,

and with plundering and murderous hands, annihilated and extirpated, went down the Germans, their industry, all law, order and property, fraught with execrable abominations, the confederations of many imperial states, multitudes princes and nobles, made the temples of religion, and drove from the hearts of Germans their natural love of virtue and order, by the trade of the seductive allurements of licentiousness, and the precepts of an unfeeling immorality.

All these and similar observations, so simple and so obvious as they were, did, nevertheless not succeed in bringing the arrangement for the subsistence of the army to a just conclusion. This proposal was, besides this, sufficiently counselled with another arrangement, which his majesty had designed to offer the confederate powers, but which it did not seem good to his imperial majesty to comply with, and which other states did also not approve.

Moreover, this proposal gave rise to an exception, which, after so many and meritorious efforts, such unparalleled sacrifices, which his majesty had already made, he, in truth, had no reason to expect, and on which his majesty, not without much sorrow, finds it his duty to make some remarks.

The summoning of the Six Circles, by the elector of Mentz, has been represented as irregular, though in fact it is strictly constitutional. Measures there were proposed precisely contradictory to the negotiations for the subsistence, and the universal arming of the peasants was resolved on, though it is plain, that such a measure is as inefficient as dangerous, and completely adverse to the object proposed—Inefficient against an enemy who presses forward in a mass with an intensity of fury, approved tactics, and a numerous artillery—Dangerous, because, when the peasant is armed, and brought away from his ordinary mode of life, the enemy may easily become his most dangerous seducer, and finally adverse to the object proposed, because such an armament is wholly incompatible with the operations and subsistence of disciplined armies. These reasons, which flowed from the most sincere conviction of his majesty, have been represented in the most odious colours; and the most false and scandalous motives have been attributed to him, for his dissent to this measure; and, in order to prevent the arrangement of the subsistence, projects of extending his dominions, of secularizing ecclesiastical territories, and of oppressing the empire, have been rumoured to have been by him in contemplation; and of which his majesty's known patriotism, and acknowledged virtues, will form the best contradiction.

After what is past, every hope of the subsistence being acceded to, being now vanished *His majesty does now renounce the same And also every resolution of the empire, and of the circles relative thereto. His majesty has, therefore, taken the resolution no longer to grant his protection to the German empire. But to order his army (excepting twenty thousand auxiliaries, according to different treaties) instantly to return to his own dominions.*

At the same time that his majesty finds himself compelled to withdraw a portion of his troops from the defence of those states, for which they have already combated with so much glory, he expresses the most earnest wishes, that those consequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his imperial majesty, and of the empire, may eventually insure to both a full indemnity, and a general and honourable peace. To his majesty remains the just consolation, and permanent glory of having, on his part, made such sacrifices to the defence and safety of the emperor in the present awful crisis, as certainly few states in Europe, or members of the Germanic body, could without hesitation, have resolved upon.

BERLIN, March 13, 1794.

April 12. There is rumour here, that the emperor of Morocco, gained over by French money, means to attack the Spanish settlements on the coast of Africa. This will be a very troublesome diversion, although at this moment the marine of Spain is in good condition, and able to repress the piracies of the Moors.

April 13. Government dispatches were received on Tuesday, at Mr. Dundas's office, Whitehall, from Sir Robert Boyd, governor-general of Gibraltar, which mention, that all the inhabitants were well, and that they were plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind daily, from Spain and Algiers.

Several letters from Flanders state the loss of the French on the 29th ult. at Le Cateau, as nearly double of that which was stated in the Gazette. They are said to have left 900 dead on the field, besides the prisoners, the greater part of whom were severely wounded.

The Prussian general, Schweron, is said to have advanced in the environs of Warsaw, with two columns of 20,000 men.

Letters from Vienna, of the 22d ult. state, that the emperor will certainly set out to the Netherlands, to go through the ceremonies of inauguration at Brussels, and to put himself afterwards at the head of his troops. His majesty's field equipage was preparing when the accounts came away.

During the emperor's absence, a regency will be established, under the guidance of the archduke Leopold, Palatinate of Hungary; princes Kaunitz and Stahremberg, and field-marshal Lasey, will be members of this regency.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg, as major Maitland stated in the house of commons on Thursday, is to be superseded. The emperor is to take the command of the combined armies in person, and to be assisted by a military council, at the head of which is general Mack. Such is the progress of a war against a people who, twelve months ago, were represented as incapable of finding troops, arms, ammunition, or provisions! All the great generals hitherto employed to subdue them, the king of Prussia, the duke of Brunswick, general Wurmser, the prince of Saxe Cobourg, have either retired or been dismissed. The emperor of Germany, as if contending for his last stake, is brought from his apartments at Vienna, to advance, in appearance, the command of the army, that men of abilities, not men of rank, may be enabled to direct its operations.

WHITES-TOWN, *May* 14.

The following may be depended on as fact: Some boatmen were procuring with a boat load of salt and other articles, valued at 6000 dollars from the Onondago salt spring to Niagara. While passing Fort Oswego, a detachment of British troops, stationed at that place, seized the boat and cargo, and condemned them as a legal prize. The owner of the property seized obtained information that a boat was dispatched from Niagara, some time later, to Schenectady, on the Mohawk river, by the subjects of his Britannic majesty, for articles to a considerable amount. Exasperated at his usage at Fort Oswego he raised a party of men, and proceeded to the Three River Points, where they came across the boat belonging to Niagara, on its return, with a cargo valued at upwards of three hundred pounds which they seized upon as a reprisal of the property taken from them at Fort Oswego.

We hear further, that the banks of the rivers to the westward are lined with privateers, in wait for boats bound to Niagara, and other British settlements, which they are determined to detain, not only as reprisals, but as violations of the embargo laid upon all vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

May 21. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, from Ontario county, we are informed, that governor Simcoe, immediately on receiving the talk delivered by lord Dorchester to the Indians, went to Niagara and ordered four companies of the British troops to proceed to the rapids of the Miami river, and there erect a fort, which is now building; he likewise used every persuasive measure to induce the Indians to continue at war with the United States—in which it is said, he is likely to succeed. This information is confirmed by a soldier who lately arrived in Ontario county from among the Indians; he was taken a prisoner at the defeat of St. Clair, and remained with the Indians till a short time since, when he was purchased of them by governor Simcoe, and set at liberty. He further adds, that the militia of Pennsylvania, to the number of 400, were busily employed in erecting a fort at Presque Isle. Both forts are said to be in great forwardness.

WORCESTER, *May* 22.

On Saturday night last, we were visited, in this and the neighbouring towns, with a very heavy frost; by which fruit trees, grain, flax and other articles of produce, were exceedingly injured. In addition to this, the present severe drought wears a very threatening aspect with respect to the labours of the husbandman. While judgments are abroad in the land, let the inhabitants thereof learn righteousness.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

Copy of a letter from general Wilkins, to colonel C. Biddle, dated Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1794.

"I this moment received yours of the 17th instant. I arrived about fifteen minutes ago from Le Boeuf, and left the detachment there well covered, and in good spirits. They have built, under my directions, two small block-houses picketed in, which I think will render them sufficiently strong until the reinforcement goes under captain Denny.

"The Indians I have conversed with still continue of the opinion that the British will make an opposition to the establishment at Presque Isle. There arrived at Cussawago, while I was there, an Indian from Sandusky, where he had been left by the Senecas last fall, sick;—he says the lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, M'Kee, and Elliot, the Indian agent, (the two last refugees from this country) were visiting all the Indian towns in that quarter, and exciting them there to continue their opposition to the Americans, and assuring them of support from their *father*, the British monarch. He further adds, that they were prepared for fighting general Wayne the moment he moved; and that the British were erecting garrisons at the Miami river. He confirms the accounts of the other Indians, that they were determined to oppose the establishment at Presque Isle."

Extract of a letter dated London, March 25th, brought by the Pigou.

"The ministry have informed the American merchants that they may have a convoy for outward bound vessels when they please. This is intended to prevent the Algerines from capturing American vessels. Should you not hear this from other quarters, you may depend it is fact."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a merchant in this city, dated April 8.

"By a letter of the third instant, from Gibraltar, I have advice that the Algerines have objected to the terms proposed to them by the Portuguese for continuing the truce, and have again declared war against them. In consequence of which the Portuguese squadron then in Gibraltar consisting of one line of battle ships, three frigates, and two brigs, were preparing for a cruize, which will keep these rovers at least within the Straits. In their last cruise they did not take one vessel, though they were seventeen in number."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 12.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable mercantile house in London, dated April 12, to their correspondent in Philadelphia

"We observe that Mr. Madison's first proposition had been adopted, but that the attempt of discriminating duties will be fruitless. We trust that the prudence which has hitherto conducted the American councils will not be departed from, and that you may long continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"We hope the instructions issued by this government on the 8th of January, will have quieted men's minds in America, and, we flatter ourselves, ministers will act from such principles as will prevent any future misunderstandings.

"The conduct of the West India admiralty courts have ever reflected discredit on this country, but we cannot for a moment conceive their measures will be sanctified by this government; on the contrary, we do not doubt, by lodging appeals here, those who have been aggrieved by the decisions of those courts will have ample satisfaction afforded them. Be assured the people of this country are equally anxious with you to maintain the most friendly intercourse with you, and that ministry *dare not* adopt any measure which would be so opposite to the general sentiments of the nation, as embroiling us in an American war.

"Danton, Chabot, Fabre D'Eglantine, &c. were guillotined on the 6th instant; the two former behaved with great fortitude, but the latter shewed great signs of weakness."

To be sold, on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM FORCROFT, in this city.

A PARCEL of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE, for CASH. 1X

RICHARD BREWER.

Annapolis, June 9, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the honourable justices of Calvert county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the said county, on the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and in all Saint's Parish, called and known by the name of PARKER'S CLIFFS (part whereof is in his possession) or so much of the said tract of land as may be necessary to ascertain his part of the same, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JEREMIAH BADEN.

Calvert county, June 6, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS CRACKELS, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to take notice, that unless payment is made by the first of June next, suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

MARY CRACKELS, Executrix.

A LIST of APPOINTMENTS in the MILITIA.

MAJOR-GENERALS. John E. Howard, John H. Stone, Levin Winder.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Calvert and Anne-Arundel counties, John Davidson.
St. Mary's and Charles, John H. Briscoe.
P. George's and part of Montgomery, Uriah Forrest.
Part of Montgomery and Frederick, Jeremiah Crabb.
Frederick, Mountjoy Bailey.
Washington and Allegany, Moses Rawlings.
Baltimore-town, Samuel Smith.
Baltimore county, Charles C. Ridgely.
Cæcil and Harford, Josias C. Hall.
Kent and Queen-Anne's, James Lloyd.
Dorchester, Caroline and Talbot, John Eccleston.
Somerset and Worcester, Alexander Roxburgh.

COUNTIES.	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	MAJORS.
Washington.	Thomas Sprigg.	Josiah Price.
		Charles Carroll.
	Rezin Davis.	William Fitzhugh, Junior.
		Adam Ott.
	William Van Lear.	Hanson Briscoe.
		Christopher Orendorf.
	Thomas Yates.	George Peerbury.
Baltimore.	Aquila Hall.	Henry Carroll.
		Richard Johns.
	Elias Dorsey.	Francis Snowden.
		William Gwinn.
	Charles Carnan.	James Howard.
		Thomas Deye Cockey.
	Edward Norwood.	Ezekiel John Dorsey.
		Zachariah Maccubbin.

COUNTIES.	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	MAJORS.
	John Bankſon.	Philip Graybell.
		George Keeports.
	John Swann.	Nicholas Rogers.
Baltimore-town.		John Spear.
	John Stricker.	Samuel Sterett.
		William Lowry.
	John O'Donnell.	John Coulter.
		——— ———
	John Carliſle.	M. Gilbert.
		G. Chriſtie.
Harford.	Jacob Norris.	Nathan Smith.
		William Smithſon.
		Robert Morgan.
Allegany.	Daniel Creſap.	John Lynn.
		Gabriel Jacobs.
	George Murdock.	John M'Pherſon.
		Stephen Shelmerdine.
	Edward Tillard.	Philemon Griffith.
		Thomas Darnall.
	William Locket.	Thomas Hawkins.
Frederick.		John Thomas.
	John Roſs Key.	Michael Bayer.
		Joſeph Sim Smith.
	Joſhua Gift.	Stephen Winchester.
		Francis Brown Sappington.
	William Lamar.	Nicholas Randall.
		Robert Cumming.
	Francis Deakins.	David Luckat.
		Benjamin Murdock.
Montgomery.	Richard Anderſon.	Aquila Johns.
		Thomas Plater.
	William Deakins.	John Maſon.
		Loyd Beall.
	John Mitchell.	Samuel M'Pherſon.
		Philip Stewart.
Charles.	William Bruce.	Thomas A. Dyſon.
		Henry H. Chapman.
Calvert.	Joſeph Wilkinſon.	Thomas Harwood.
		John Brooke.
	Walter Bowie.	Thomas Snowden.
		Philip Hill.
Prince-George's.	Benjamin Brookes.	Patrick Sim.
		Stephen Weſt.
	William Dent Beall.	John H. Beanes.
		Robert Bowie.
	John Stewart.	Levin Gale.
		Samuel Wilſon.
Somerſet.	John Gale.	Littleton Dennis.
		Eſme Bayly.
	David Hopkins.	Henry Ridgely.
		Richard Dorſey, of John.
Anne-Arundel.	Nicholas Carroll.	Gabriel Duvall.
		Henry Maynadier.
	Jonathan Sellman.	William Harwood.
		Thomas Tillard.
	Henry Neale.	William Thomas.
		Francis Hammerſley.
Saint-Mary's	George Plater.	William Somervell.
		John Armſtrong.
	Levin Handy.	John Holland.
		Thomas Martin.
Worceſter.	Iſaac Houſton.	Edward Henry.
		James Handy.
		William Chaille.
Caroline.	William Whitely.	Thomas Maſon.
		Joſeph Richardſon.
		——— ———
	Samuel T. Wright.	Edward Courcy.
		Richard Emory.
Queen-Anne's.	James Bruff.	Joſeph Forman.
		Edward Downes.
	James Steele.	Moſes Lecompte.
		——— ———.
Dorcheſter.	——— ———.	——— ———.
		——— ———.
		——— ———.
	John Hughes.	Daniel P. Cox.
		Robert Lloyd Nicholls.
Talbot.	Perry Benſon.	Hugh Sherwood.
		William Goldſborough.
	Edward Oldham.	Thomas M. Forman.
		Hezekiah Ford.
Cæcil.	Henry Hollingſworth.	John Hartthorne.
		Samuel Maffitt.
	Benjamin Chalmers.	John Bordley.
		John Bowers.
Kent.	Philip Reid.	Iſaac Freeman.
		Robert Wright.

Letters have been diſpatched to all the field-officers named in the preceding liſt, notifying their appointments, &c. and as they will probably expect, upon making known their acceptance of the ſtations aſſigned them, to have their commiſſions forwarded, the clerk of the council thinks it the proper time to publiſh the following reſolution for the information of theſe gentlemen, as well as of thoſe who will hereafter be appointed to the remaining grades. Without undertaking to preſcribe the exact mode in which the directions of this reſolution are to be complied with, he hopes that a due attention to it will be conſidered as not unimportant to him, and that every gentleman whom it concerns will take ſome convenient method of realizing the conſiderate intention with which it was framed.

Whereas the duties of the clerk of the council to the governor will be conſiderably increaſed by the appointments under the act to regulate and diſcipline the militia of this ſtate, and it is juſt and reaſonable that ſome compenſation ſhould be given him for his additional trouble, Reſolved, That the clerk of the council ſhall and he is hereby authoriſed to charge one ſhilling and ten-pence halfpenny for each commiſſion, and the ſaid fee to be paid by the perſon accepting the ſame.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, April 1.

Suppreſſion of the executive council, and of the ſix miniſters and their aſſiſtants.

Carnot, in the name of the committee of public welfare, having demonſtrated all the incompatibility of an executive council with a republican government, even the danger which reſults from it to liberty, propoſed the ſuppreſſion of all the miniſters. "The real friend of the people," ſaid Carnot, "is he who ſuffers himſelf to be long looked after before he accepts any public functions, who withdraws from them as ſoon as poſſible, and poorer than when he aſſumed them, and who returns among his equals to lead a quiet irreproachable life."

Carnot terminated by propoſing the following decree, which was adopted with the laudeſt applauſe.

Art. 1. The national convention decrees, that the proviſory executive council is ſuppreſſed; as alſo the ſix miniſters and their aſſiſtants who compoſe it.

Art. 2. Its functions ſhall entirely ceaſe on the 20th of April.

Art. 3. It ſhall be replaced by the following twelve commiſſions, namely: 1. Of adminiſtration, police, and tribunals; 2. Of public inſtruction; 3. Of agriculture, arts and manufactures; 4. Of commerce and ſupplies; 5. Of public works; 6. Of public relief; 7. Of tranſports, poſts and poſt-offices; 8. Of finance; 9. Of the organization of the movements of the armies by land; 10. Of the marine and the colonies; 11. Of arms and gunpowder; 12. Of external concerns.

Art. 4. All theſe commiſſioners ſhall give daily an account of their operations to the committee of public welfare, before which they ſhall lay the denunciation of abuſes, and their plans for uſeful reforms.

Art. 5. Theſe commiſſions ſhall be wholly reſponſible for their operations.

April 4.

The revolutionary tribunal being fully engaged with the grand trial of Danton, Chabot and Co. has been obliged to reſpite ſeveral individuals of leſs note. The priſons are daily more and more crowded, and contain at this time, according to the report of the bulletin, 6881 victims. Among theſe are M. de Maupeu, the ſon of the ci-devant chancellor of ſtate; and Guillemant, Allain, Danjou, and Geneſt, all members of the revolutionary committee of the ſection of Marat.

IN THE LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, May 27, 1794.

The reverend Leonard Neale, againſt Michael Jenifer Stone, guardian to Frederick Stone.

THE ſaid Leonard Neale having long ſince entered his caveat in this office, againſt the ſaid Frederick Stone's certificate of a tract of land called MORRERLY ENLARGED, in Charles county lying, and the ſaid Neale having never proſecuted the ſaid caveat, but as it is ſaid, having long ſince left the ſtate; it is ordered and adjudged, that unleſs the ſaid Neale, or his legal repreſentative, ſhall appear in the land-office on the third Monday of December next, agreeably to a ſubpœna this day iſſued out of the chancery court, and then and there ſupport his caveat aforeſaid, the ſame ſhall be then diſmiſſed; provided that the ſaid ſubpœna be regularly returned by the ſheriff of Charles county; and provided a copy of this order be inſerted, at leaſt three times ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth of June next.

Teſt. JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. S. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my tract of land, ſituate in ſaid county, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURE, purſuant to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

May 5, 1794. X

FOR SALE,

THE late dwelling plantation of HEZEKIAH DENT, of Charles county, deceaſed, containing between 300 and 400 acres, lying on GILBERT SWAMP, about 10 miles below Port-Tobacco, 33 from Alexandria, and 45 from the federal city; this plantation is well furniſhed with comfortable and convenient buildings of all kinds, and all other neceſſary improvements, in pretty good repair, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. There are about 130 acres of this place woodland, of pretty rail timber and good fire-wood, the ſoil well adapted to the produce of grain, and particularly to that of wheat and rye. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the land, and obtain any farther information reſpecting it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living upon the ſaid plantation.

MARTHA DENT.

Charles county, May 26, 1794. 2

To be SOLD,

On reaſonable terms,

A BEAUTIFULL thorough bred MARE, and FILLEY at her foot. The above mare is this ſeaſon covered by HAGH-FLYER. For particulars apply to

JOHN CRAGGS. 2

N. B. She was got by Mr. Galloway's Old Selim, and dam of Mr. Ogle's Badger.

London-town, May 30, 1794.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue surtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plaits in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well fixed, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 5, 1794.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purposes for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to major John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I also flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; said land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the first quality.

There is also on said land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of stones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be sold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county, May 10, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 10, 1794.

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. James Murray's, to settle and receive the several balances that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

THE co-partnership of ALEXANDER and LONG dissolved the first instant, they therefore request all persons, against whom they have claims, to make payment before the 10th of June, otherwise suits will be brought.

W. ALEXANDER, R. LONG.

Annapolis, May 11, 1794.

To be RENTED,

And entered on immediately,

A HOUSE and LOT in Port-Tobacco, with every convenience to it, formerly occupied by Dr. Warren. A good garden and spring can be made convenient to it. For terms apply at the Post-Office, in Port-Tobacco.

March 20, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS KING, RICHARD WELCH, } Executors.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, near the COURT-HOUSE, a negro man named NED, about thirty-eight years of age, five feet three or four inches high, of a yellowish complexion; had on when he went away a greenish coat, with two rows of buttons, his waistcoat is country kersey black yarn fulled in on white, the hind part of it is of two colours, the upper part is reddish with some white, an Irish linen shirt, country tow linen trousers, old hat, a pair of foxed shoes, and took with him a black kersey coat, a tow linen shirt, and is likely to have a bridle and may say he is horse hunting, and will likely pass for a free man, he wears his hair turned up before, and the rest of it is bushy. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

DANIEL SMITH, jun.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

Montgomery county, May 12, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the BRICK CHURCH, Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 15th instant, negro ISAAC, a stout strong likely fellow, about nineteen years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, his complexion a good deal inclined to yellow, or red, hair pretty thick, broad shouldered, stoops as he walks, a good deal knock kneed, and has remarkable long large feet; had on and took with him, a country cloth over jacket of strong black and white yarn, twilled and fulled, pretty much worn, and broke about the button-holes and seams, a white cotton under jacket, of nabrig shirt, striped black and white yarn breeches, twilled, coarse white yarn leggings, a coarse felt hat, one third of the brim much narrower than the other part, in consequence of being burnt and trimmed, and a pair of olive coloured thickset breeches, pretty much worn. Whoever takes up said negro, or secures him so that I get him again, shall, if taken within fifteen miles from home, receive SIX DOLLARS, and if a greater distance the above reward.

THOMAS DOWIE.

May 16, 1794.

THIS is to give public notice, that I shall leave America for the West-Indies in all May, persons indebted to Dr. RICHARD TOOMEY, this city, or to RICHARD TOOMEY, Annapolis, by bond, note, or open account, to call on me at my house, or Mr. Hood's, my attorney in full, and I request all persons Indies.

RICHARD TOOMEY.

Annapolis, May 8, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be settled, and all those who are indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and are earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without regard to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednesday the 26th of March from the subscriber, living at Allen's Fresh, a bright mulatto slave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a small scar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his mouth moves very much when he walks, he has been accustomed to attend on horses, and waiting about a house; had on and took with him a new parson's gray cloth coat with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pockets, a striped waistcoat, and fustinet breeches, mixt brown, new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped nankeen buff-tasimer jacket and breeches; he stole before he went off a large sum of money, and on the 18th of April he came to my plantation and stole a small sorrel mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus, W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he has passed as a free man, and has sold goods, and said that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very possible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the said negro and mare, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward. SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

Allen's Fresh, Charles county, May 12, 1794.

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, at the Head of South-river, three days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright forrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and sixteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, finew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbin, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the same person sends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's at 2s. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 25, 1794.

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little short to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and commercial, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the same at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-Office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

☞ Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, fifteen cents.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the said deceased are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated, to

MARY TURNER, Executrix.

Port-Tobacco, May 12th 1794.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN and SAMUEL GREEN.